Out of these 177 number of schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 175 crores have been sanctioned till 31-7-87 and work has started on the execution of most of them.

7 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.23 crores have already been completed in Hardwar-Rishikesh, Ramnagar near Varanasi and Patna. Till the end of 1987-88, 42 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.38 crores are expected to be completed. The progress of execution is being monitored.

Extensive arrangement have been made for monitoring water quality according to specific parameters in 27 locations.

To secure public involvement in the Ganga Action Plan programme of public awareness about the problems of pollution and ways to prevent these as well as programme of direct public participation have been taken up.

Till 30th June, 1987 an amount of Rs. 36.98 crores have been released to the executing agencies in states for execution of schemes out of which the agencies have reported utilisation of an amount of Rs. 34.96 crores.

News-item Captioned "Officials Rob Bonded Labourers"

1827. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item caption "Officials rob bonded labourers" which appeared in the 'Indian Express' of the 24th July, 1987;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the charges of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers lies with the concerned State Governments. Framing of suitable rehabilitation schemes as well as their proper implementation are also the responsibilities of the concerned State Governments. The news item has been brought to the notice of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for appropriate action.

Construction of a low budget Janata Hotel at Chandigarh

1828. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has so far been made in the matter of constructing a low-budget Janata Hotel at Chandigarh;

(b) what is the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on this project and what would be its capacity; and

(c) whether the construction is being undertaken departmentally or through a private contractor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) ITDC's Seventh Five Year Plan does not include any provision for setting up any new hotel project at Chandigrah.

(c) Question does not arise.

Sri Lankan Tamils in India

1829. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of Tamil from Sri Lanka's war-ravaged nor-

thern Jaffna peninsula fled to India following the recent Sri Lankan military action in that peninsula;

(b) if so, the number of Tamilians who have come from Jaffna during the period since the operation began and also the total number of Sri Lankan refugees in India at present; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto and what steps Government have taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The large scale influx of Sri Lankan refugees following the military offensive started from he 10th June, 1987. From the 10th June, 1987 to the 3rd August 1987, 5183 Sri Lankan refugees had come into India. The total number of refugees who came to India between July 1983 and 3-8-87 is 1,34,034.

(c) Government had expressed its strong concern at the military action which had resulted in the influx of the refugees. Government continued its efforts to facilitate a political solution to the ethnic problem. These have met with initial success. Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of the 29th July, the return of Sri Lankan refugees to their homeland is now made possible. No rehabilitation is planned for the Sri Lankan refugees as they are to go back to their own country.

Tamil refugees in India

1830. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tamil refugees who crossed over to India from Sri Lanka during this year and also the number of those who came to India from that country on earlier occasions;

(b) the expenditure being incurred by the Central Government for their

(c) the steps being taken to send these refugees back to their homeland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) 5506 upto the 3rd August, 1987. The total number of Sri Lankan refugees who came to India between July 83 and the 3rd August 1987, is 1,34,034.

(b) Upto the end of May, 1987, an expenditure of Rs. 11.59 crores had been incurred by Government on providing relief to the refugees and on the construction and running of camps for accommodating them.

(c) In terms of the "Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement" of the 29th July, 1987, all the Sri Lankan refugees are expected to return to their country.

दिल्ली में जहरीली शराब पीने से हुई मौतें

1831. **श्री रामसिंहभाई पातलीयाभाई राठवा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई 1987 में किसी समय चाणक्यपुरी क्षेत्र में "बापूधाम" और "इन्दिरा कैम्प" के कुछ निवासियों की जहरीली शराब पीने से मृत्यु हो गई और कुछ लोगों की हालत गम्भीर हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) 1 जनवरी, 1986 से 15 जुलाई, 1987 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में इस प्रकार की कितनी घटनाएं हुईं तथा जहरीली शराब पीने से कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई ?

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० चिदम्बरम्) : (क) और (ख) बताया जाता है कि 12 जुलाई, 1987 को 4 व्यक्तियों ने जहरीली शराब पी, 2 व्यक्तियों की